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"The Bloody" Shirt. In the gubernatorial canvass of 1876 General Harrison, in a speech delivered at Greensburg,

"For one I accept the banner of the bloody shirt. I am willing to take as our eneign the tattered, worn out old gray shirt, worn by some gallant Union hero, stained with his blood as he gave up his life for his country, and shoulder to shoulder, elbow to elbow, stepping to the music of the old drum taps, we will move forward, eyes front and our faces to the foe, to victory again under the hallowed banner of 'the bloody shirt.' Let those who desire march under black flag of treason or the flag of cowardice; for me, accept with pride the 'bloody shirt.' Not by this do I mean that we desire to perpetuate the bitterness of the war; but so long as the Demotratic party prefers to honor those whose only glaim is their record of hostility to the Union, and so long as they continue to taunt us for fidelity to the country, just so long we will march under the 'bloody shirt.' When they purge their party of the leprosy of secession, and prethe times when the country needed men to maintain its honor, then we will bury the 'bloody shirt' in the grave with the honored corpee who " we it, and not before."

## The Sentinel and Workingmen.

Indianapolis Sentinel, May 21, 1873. "High wages, high prices and a constant effort to make them all higher, is the mistake of the times. A rebellion against Chinese labor is impending in California, because the Chinaman can learn the trade and make shoes, or anything else, at half price, and get rich into the bargain. What is the secret of this? The Chinaman's policy is to live on next to nothing. He outflanks the American by cheap living. But the idea of anything cheap is repudiated by your American laborer. He looks at the style and luxury of the rich and works himself into a fury to live the same way. You cannot sell any but the choicest of beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee to a miner or mechanic. He will have not the best in reality, but the most costly. He calls constantly for higher wages, and does not see that his high wages increases the cost of everything, lifting everybody higher and higher above ground to fall further at the crash, by and by. " " The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy

A Democratic Tribute.

as well as of cheap labor.

When General Harrison was nominated for Governor in 1876 the Chicago Times, Democratic then and now, said: "General Benjamin Harrison is in every sense an admirable man. He is worthy of any station in the gift of the people. His 'record,' as the politicians say, is clear as erystal. " " The nomination is, undoubtedly, one of the best that could be made. Mr. Harrison is in no sense a type of the professional politician, but he is one of the ablest and most upright men in Indiana; this is admitted by those who will vote against him as well as by those who will vote for him."

A Contrast.

Levi P. Morton, during the great famine in Ireland, in 1877, contributed FIFTY THOU-SAND DOLLARS of his own means, and sent ship-load of provisions to the starving poor of

Grover Cleveland contributed TWENTY DOL-LAKS to the Charleston earthquake sufferers in

GENERAL HARRISON made another fine speech yesterday. It is a way he has.

THE wholesale "removal" of Alabama negroes by the process of throat-cutting has no political significance, of course; still, if the officers of the law who are so mystified by the occurrence were to hang about Democratic headquarters at Tuscaloosa they might find a

THE negro murder season has opened up briskly in the South. The varied methods of assassination and the neculiar atrocity of some cases indicate unusual determination on the part of the noble white Southron that the colored citizen shall not assert his rights at the polls.

ELABORATE arguments and sparkling paragraphs, intended to show that a factional fight over minor offices would have the effect of increasing the solidity of the presidential vote, have ceased to appear in the New York administration papers. The fact has apparently dawned upon the able editors that a split is a split, and that when one begins it is mighty apt to rend the fabric clear through.

THE Sentinel goes to great pains to prove that each delegation of visitors to General Harrison is not what it is represented to be; that the laboring men are not laboring men; that the railroaders are not railroaders; that the commercial travelers never traveled, and Even supposing the assertions were true, the Sentinel's labor is hardly worth A vast number of men of one kind and another have visited General Harrison since last June, and, as they will all vote for him, whatever they are, snarling over their possible occupations seems an unprofitable employment.

A CERTAIN "Rev." Henry Boole, who is making Prohibition speeches in this State, in the interest of the Democratic party, asserts in his speeches that General Harrison owns a building in this city which he rents for a saloon. We regret to have to apply the term liar to a person who wears the title of "Rev.," but as this statement of Mr. Boole's has already been denounced as utterly false we are forced to believe that he knows it to be so. As a presumed teacher of ethics, he should know that he has no right to assert me true anything he does not know to be so. In this

would prove so. Besides his own residence, General Harrison is a part-owner of only one other building in this city, and there is no saloon in or near that. The "Rev." Boole's statement is a stupid and malicious lie, and if he has any sense of decency he will stop repeating it, and apologize for the currency he has already given it.

DRIVING MANUFACTORIES AWAY. Citizens of Indianapolis who have been wondering why the city has not gained more new manufactories since the introduction of natural gas can get some light on the subject in the statement of Mr. C. A. Scott, of Cincinnati, They can get a new impression of the value of Mr. Bynum's services to the city as an advocate of free trade and a supporter of the Mills bill. Mr. Scott is an iron-roofing manufacturer of Cincinnati. He says:

"Mr. Bynum's vote for the Mills bill, his active co-operation in the committee on ways and means, and final advocacy of the passage of the bill, commits him as aiding a measure that is destructive to the entire sheet-rollingmill interest of the country in placing tin and terne-plates on the free list. Free trade in tin-plates will not only destroy the manufacture of sheet-iron and sheet-steel, and cause the rolling-mills to close, but will destroy the galvanized-iron and sheet-ironroofing industries also. Tin and terne-plates are 95 to 98 per cent. sheet-iron or steel. Coated with a thin film of tin or lead, their free importation will displace the domestic article for all uses. Early last spring certain capitalists negotiated with the officers of your Consumers' Natural-gas Company and other citizens for the purpose of locating a rolling-mill plant in your city to make sheet-iron and sheet-steel. Later on, another company entered into a similar negotiation for the planting of another sheet-rolling-mill. The two would have disbursed over \$1,000 per day to the wage-earners. The introduction of the Mills bill suspended all negotiations. The projectors of these enterprises being practical men, knew full well that neither sheet-iron nor steel could be manufactured to successfully confront free tinplates in the markets, except at a reduction of labor-cost below the foreign standard of \$15 per ton less, or one-third of what it is here. The writer can verify these statements on application, having been identified with one of the enterprises.'

This is a very important statement. Leaving aside for the present any discussion as to the merits of protection and free trade, we have here the statement of a practical manufacturer that he and others were last spring contemplating the establishment here of two large factories, sheet-iron and sheet-steel mills, and that their negotiations were brought to an ehd by the introduction of the Mills bill and the free-trade agitation, And he makes the point, very justly, that Mr. Bynum, who misrepresents the people and the interests of this district in Congress, is, to the extent of his support of the Mills bill, personally responsible for breaking off the negotiations. Mr. Bynum may claim that he is right and these manufacturers are wrong in regard to the tariff. He and the Sentinel may claim that sheet-iron manufacturing is one of the "illegitimate industries" which ought to be destroyed. But the fact remains that these parties had opened negotiations for the establishment of these industries here, and were scared off by the Mills bill. This is not a theory, but a big, solid fact. It is the statement of a reputable gentleman who was a party to the negotiation. It shows that in this instance Mr. Bynum's voice and vote have aided in inflicting heavy damage on the business interests of the city, and nobody knows how many more factories may have been deterred from moving, or how many more negotiations may have been broken off by the same cause. This brings the matter very close home.

THE WORKINGMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

The workingmen's demonstration, in honor of Harrison and Morton, on Thursday, ought to be one of the most emphatic of the campaign. No presidential contest in recent times, perhaps none in our entire history, has involved the interests of workingmen more directly or to a greater extent than this one does. In a large sense the interests of workingmen are identified with those of all other citizens. As an integral part of society they are alike interested with all others in good government and good laws. But the present contest involves their interests peculiarly. The question of protection to American industries is one of transcendent importance to American workingmen. In its last analysis it is a question of wages. No amount of sophistry can obscure the fact that the repeal of protective duties against foreign labor means the reduction of the wages of American labor. No manipulation of facts or figures can convince intelligent men that every dollar's worth of manufactures imported from abroad does not displace just that amount of American manufactures. The money paid for foreign products and foreign labor is taken from our own citizens, our own neighbors, our own friends. Our motto should be America for Americans, native and foreignborn. Let us keep our pay-rolls and our money at home. The American market is the best in the world, American workmen are the best in the world and American wages are the best in the world. Let us keep them

These questions come home very close to wage-workers of all kinds and degrees. In this regard the interest of one is the interest of all. Protection benefits all alike. You cannot propel one part of a boat without propelling it all, and you cannot lift the lower story of a building without raising the upper ones at the same time. Wage-workers are all in the same boat and must all go up or down together.

Thursday's demonstration ought to be made emphatic for another reason. It was here in General Harrison's home that his enemies and the enemies of protection have forged the vile and contemptible lies concerning him that have been circulated throughout the country. Here the most determined effort has been made to prove that workingmen were opposed to him and the cause he represents. Right here at his home let the workingmen give the lie to these slanders in these that will be

heard throughout the cou yes who believe Manufacturers and that General Harrison ... esents the true interests of American industry, and that he has been falsely accused and foully slandered by men who pretend to represent the interests of ence he asserts as true something utterly false. I labor, should give their employes a chance to

and which a very little inquiry on his part | turn out on Thursday and assist in giving expression to the real sentiments of wage-

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN ARKANSAS.

The recent election in Arkansas continue

to be a theme of discussion in political circles. It illustrates the boldness and impartiality of Democratic frauds in the South. An opinion has prevailed in the North that the Republican party and the negroes were the special objects and victims of Southern Democratic frauds. In Arkansas they were practiced against the Union Labor party and the whites. The Republicans had no ticket in the field The only ticket in opposition to the Democracy was the Union Labor ticket, yet the frauds practiced against them were as out rageous as any ever practiced against Republicans. Mr. R. B. Carl Lee, a prominent leader of the Union Labor party, say: "If the people of the United States only knew how we have been treated, Congress would wipe out the fraudulent State government in Arkansas, and grant us a republican form of government, as guaranteed by the federal Constitution." Mr. Lee is mistaken in one respect. No matter what proof might be made of Democratic frauds in Arkansas, the present Congress would do nothing, for one branch of it is Democratic, and many of its members hold their seats by virtue of the same kind of frauds. No relief can be expected against these and similar frauds and outrages from a Democratic Congress or under a Democratic President. The first step towards relief or reform is the election of a Republican President and Congress.

Mr. Lee's recital of frauds, murders and other outrages in Arkansas is appalling. He names twenty counties in which Labor Union majorities were reversed and Democratic majorities established by the most flagrant frauds and crimes. Several of the Labor Union leaders were killed, and large numbers were driven from the polls by bands of armed men. Ballot-boxes were stuffed, broken open or stolen, as occasion required. In short, the whole arsenal of Democratic frauds and outrages was drawn upon to wipe out the Union Labor vote and establish Democratic

majorities. Workingmen of the North, you have motto that "An injury to one is the concern of all." Does it embrace the Labor Union party in Arkansas? If so you ought to rally as one man against the party that has overwhelmed your brethren in Arkansas by such damnable frauds, and whose crimes are condoned and defended by a Democratic administration and a Democratic majority in Con-

A MODEL CANDIDATE.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison's personality has been the prominent and overshadowing feature of this campaign. His speeches have given him a national reputation. He has stumped the United States by telegraph. Without going away from home-almost without leaving his door-step-he has addressed more and larger audiences, and more varied in character, than any other presidential candidate ever did. He has not sought publicity, but publicity has sought him. His speeches have brought him into contact with the entire American people. They have been read by millions the morning after their delivery, and have been the subject of breakfast-table comment from Maine to California. Every speech he has made and every sentence of every speech has been carefully scrutinized by his political enemies for a loophole of attack. No shipwrecked mariner ever scanned the horizon for a friendly sail more anxiously than Democratic purveyors of campaign material have scanned these speeches for something they could utilize. They have searched in vain. General Harrison has not made a single "bad break" nor a single error. He has said the right thing, in the right way, at the right time, and that continually. Every delegation that has come here has gone away delighted with the candidate, strongly impressed with his personality and convinced that his speech to them was the best of all. Thus General Harrison has grown upon the country from the day of his nomination, and has more than vindicated the expectations of his friends. Undoubtedly we voice the universal opinion of Republicans when we say he is a model candidate.

THOMAS E. CHANDLER, Republican candidate for Congress from this district, has lived in Indianapolis many years. He has always been a workingman and a producer. First as a mechanic and wage-worker, then, as a capitalist and employer, he has steadily added to the wealth and business of the city. He is a fit and worthy representative of the cause of

What has Mr. Bynum done for Indianapolis? In his Atlanta speech he slandered the city by saying its factories were closed onethird of the time and its workmen starved four months out of twelve. He insulted every workingman by stating that he knewan instance where the wife had to support the family by washing because the husband could not get work. Now we learn of two large factories that have been prevented from coming here by the Mills bill, which he supported and still supports.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will go to New York to review the Democratic parade on next Saturday, but Governor Hill has a previous engagement and will not be there. It may be noticed that the Governor's friends are no longer calling for that letter of recommendation from the President, and Hill's refusal to go to New York and sit on the same platform with Cleveland, as a proof that he is regarded with favor, indicates that he is not coming whether he is "indorsed" or not. The way things look now, Cleveland may be begging for a letter from Hill before election

THERE was never anything like it in the history of the country-this enthusiasm for the Republican ticket. When great delegations come bundreds of miles in dismal, depressing, hope-destroying weather to pay their respects to their nominee, and are even more demonstrative in their manifestations of arder than visitors who came under pleasanter stmospheric conditions, it means something more than the ordinary campaign excitement.

It means that Republicans are too thoroughly in earnest to be influenced by circumstances or swaved by trifles; that they are fully awake to the danger that is threatened by a continuation of the Cleveland regime; that they are determined to have Harrison and protection; it signifies, in short, victory and nothing less. Nov. 6 is plainly to be a Republican day.

Wr continue to hear from various quarters of the circulation in the mails of the Democratic campaign circular fraudulently issued as a Labor Signal supplement. This elaborate compilation of lies concerning General Harrison is printed on the type and press of the Sentinel, and is sent in the mails at publishers' rates, one cent a pound, in plain violation of law. The miscreant Gould, the publishers of the Sentinel, the Democratic committee and Postmaster Jones are all parties to this

Two weeks from to-day the voters of the United States who prefer American prosperity to English pauperism, who want good wages and their own homes, who want the affairs of the government administered in the interest of this country and not of another, who want justice done to the Union soldiers, who want the rascals turned out-all these will go to the polls and elect General Harrison as their next President.

YESTERDAY was a bad day for "plug" hats, but it did not prevent the Springfield (O.) club from coming in large force and great shape. The enthusiasm of the visitors was in no way dampened by the weather, and the procession was jubilantly demonstrative. It was one of the largest single delegations seen here during the campaign.

ADMIRERS of Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. the well-known writer, will wish that lady well in her matrimonial career. The little romance long afloat concerning her was to the effect that she was in perpetual mourning for a soldier lover lost in the war, and that his memory was the inspiration of "Gates Ajar." It has remained for a live professor to cut off the view between those gates and to turn her attention to mundane attractions.

LYDIA THOMPSON and other more or less distinguished ex-actresses are now regular contributors to the daily press. If worn-out players are to be turned into the newspaper profession to die it at once becomes the duty of cynical paragraphers to refrain from all invidious com ments upon the artistic or moral merits of such persons and to refer to them henceforth as ornaments of any stage.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The People, the organ of the United Labor party of New York, while advocating the election of the State candidates, and Mr. Coogan, for Mayor of New York city, is doing good work for protection. It believes the interests of labor can best be served by helping to defeat the freetrade candidate of Democracy. It says:

"We believe free trade would prove to be a policy of desolation for this country, so we hope the voters of the United States will bury Grover Cleveland beyond all possibility of political resurrection. Who will be President! Hardly Mr. Cowdrey! Certainly not crank Curtis! Assuredly not cold-water Fisk! In the presidential campaign the issue is protection or free trade, and we are on the side of protection. \* \* \* We know that the majority of workingmen are op posed to free trade. They dread it as they do the plague, and we believe that on Nov. 6 the answer to the query, 'Who will be President?' will show that the overwhelming mass of our toiling people are against Cleveland, against free trade, and are most pronouncedly in favor of protection.'

Hon. Seth Low, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, whom the Democrate have coddled so much, hoping to gain his support, said to a Brooklyn Eagle reporter, last Saturday, that he would support the Republican nominees. He is specially warm in eulogizing the candidacy of Warner Miller for Governor, who, he believes, would not be dominated by the liquor interest, and would be in sympathy with needed reform in the interest of honest elections.

In order to use repeaters on election day, the Democrats of Troy, N. Y., have entered on the registry books hundreds of names of people who have been dead for years or are non-residents of the city. The Troy Times, which has been energetic in exposing the frauds, is now working to have the perpetrators arrested, and is meeting with success.

Political Notes. Rev. J. W. Thompson, of Greenwich, N. Y. is making political speeches for "Harrison, pro-tection and temperance."

Cornelius Dewey, a life-long Democrat and a prominent citizen of Bloomingdale, Essex county, New York, has come out for Harrison and Morton, and on Saturday afternoon he raised a

handsome banner in honor of the candidates. What General Harrison did really say about workingmen's wages was this: "No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age."

Earl Logan, senior member of the firm of Logan, Farrell & Sons, boiler-makers, of Green point, N. Y., has, with his two sons, left the Democratic party and come out for Harrison. With them have come over to the side of pro-tection about 150 of their workmen, who have never yet voted a Republican ticket. In 1884 over 300 of their employes voted for Cleveland, but this year barely a corporal's guard will do

David B. Magill has just been turned out of the postoffice at New York Mills. Magill fought at Fort Fisher and left a leg on the field, and the income of \$600 gave him a comfortable but not luxurious support. A Democratic war vet-eran stood ready to take the office when Magill was turned out, but he was ignored, and an able-bodied Democrat named Cunningham, who never smelled powder, was appointed. There is a "Forty Rounds Battalion" at New York Mills. and in its parade last Monday night it bore a banner inscribed: "Fort Fisher! Remember Major Magill!"

The joint debates on the tariff which are now filling Tennesseeans' heads with facts and figures have their bumorous features as well. Colonel Patterson, one of the Democratic electors, was addressing a meeting in East Tennessee, when he singled out an old fellow in the crowd in his shirt sleeves. The Colonel said: "Why, my dear old friend, this robber tariff stele from you 6 cents a yard more for that domestic shirt than you should have paid." The old fellow spoke up and said: "Hold on, there, Colonel, I doesn't see that exactly, for I'll swear I didn't pay but 5 cents a yard for the cloth."

Much has been said about removing taxes upon necessaries and imposing them upon lux-uries. What does this [Mills] bill propose to do in that direction? It gives free clive oil to the epicure, and taxes castor oil 97 per cent.; it gives free tin-plate to the Standard Oil Company and to the great mest-canning monopolies, and imposes a duty of 100 per cent. on rice; it gives the Sugar Trust free bone-black, and proposes prohibitory duties on grocery grades of sugar; it gives free licorice to the tobacco manufacturer, while retaining prohibitive duties on manufactured tobacco; it imposes a duty of 40 per cent. on the "poor man's blanket," and only 30 per cent. on the Axminster carpet of the rich. It admits free of duty the fine animals imported by the gentlemen of the turf, and makes free the paintings and statuary of the railway millionaire and coal baron.—Samuel J. Randall's speech in the House of Representatives on the

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

JOHN GILMER SPEED has become editor of the American Magazine.

THE German Emperor affects to despise music as unworthy the notice of such a battle-scarred veteran and world-swaying swordsman as he is SIR MORELL MACKENZIE is to be one of the

lecturers at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution during the winter if he survives the due! he isn't going to fight with Prof. Bergmann. A FRENCH gentleman tells us that if you say "Adding," with a well-defined ring on the last syllable, you will about hit the Parisian style of speaking Jane Hading's name. The last three letters of the name, being considered as a purely

English syllable, are pronounced as nearly like the English way as a Frenchman can come.

PRINCE BISMARCK recently gave a fete to his servants and tenants at Friedrichsruhe to celebrate the dispatch to Berly of 5,000 telegraphpoles cut in his forests. Bismarck has supplied Germany with 100,000 telegraph-poles during the last ten years.

To illustrate the thrift of Queen Victoria it may be mentioned that she is to have her small yacht, the Elfin, repaired. The boat was built in 1849 and seems entitled to a snug harbor and a pension, but Victoria thinks that she can get some more service out of it.

Ir is said to be highly probable that Prince Christian of Denmark, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, will marry Princess Maud of Wales. The royal family of Denmark are very poor, but Prince Christian, who attained his majority recently, will inherit a very large fortune from his mother, the Crown Princess, who was the heiress of her grandfather, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. A RECENT volume of reminiscences reports

Liszt as saying of George Eliot: "Ugly though she was, Miss Evans had a charm, and knew how to captivate those around her. At times her way of listening reminded me of Mme. Sand. She seemed to absorb like a sponge everything she saw and heard. Her long, ill-favored face put on an expression of attention so rapt that it became psoitively interesting."

FRED DOUGLASS is described as follows in New York morning journal: "A great bushy mass of kinky gray hair envelops his head and a closely-clipped beard of gray almost covers his full, round face. His skin is rather light, but it shows, as do all his features, also in a modified form, the characteristics of the negro race. But every lineament betrays also the marks of a strong intellectuality. There is not a line of his countenance on which there is not written the paternity of some great man who is probably unknown to his offspring."

SAYS a Washington correspondent: "Sitting Bull is fast becoming Americanized, and a few days' longer stay in Washington will make him a full-fledged voter. He and his Stonx friends were in the Navy Department on Thursday. Their presence becoming known caused the female clerks to come out into the corridors and take a look at the Indians. One pretty lady caught Sitting Bull's eye. 'Ugh!' said he, 'white horse,' and a malicious gleam seemed to shine forth from his small black eye. The young lady had red hair, and naturally blushed, while those around her smiled."

As ambassador of Rome Lord Dufferin quite realizes the ideal of the diplomatist as pictured in novels. A dapper man, with strikingly handsome, delicate features, dandified in dress, and aristocratic to his glovetips, he is a great charmer when it pleases him to be. Ladies think him delightful. Men bave sometimes misjudged him at first sight, but have soon winced at feeling the grip of the iron hand under his kid glove. A trick of half-closing his eyes, a slightly affected drawl in his voice, a nonchalant demeanor when he enters into conversations of the gravest moment, are puzzling to some men who approach him and irritating to others: nor does Lord Dufferin ever quite renounce pose, except in those brief moments when, his quick Irish temper being fired by the stupidity of somebody under his orders, he rates the delinquent in set terms. In all great negotiations his calmness and studied urbanity are inimitable; but his nature is imperious through and through, and let his sensitiveness be touched never so little, pride flashes from his eyes like lightning. Nevertheless, his most scathing retorts are always delivered with a cool, half-amused sarcasm, or with a grave scorn which brings all parleying to

HARRISON AND THE POST.

A Chance for the "Deadly Parallel Column" Not Utilized.

The Evening Post is a daily edition of the New York Nation, as the New York Nation is the weekly edition of the Evening Post. The same editor who imparted to the Nation the peculiarities which gave it individuality, controls the columns of the Evening Post. One of his peculiarities is a passion for the 'deadly parallel column," which displays the contrasting or contradictory utterances of the newspapers or public men that he wants to discredit.

How would he like to see in "the deadly parallel column" some of his present expressions derogatory to the ability and standing of Gen. Harrison, with such expressions at these, which appeared in the editorial columns of the Nation on the 15th of August, 1878?

The philosophy of the political campaign seems to be understood by Gen. Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, who, instead of "making it hot under the old flag." has stated with uncommon clearness and candor the obligations of the government with respect to its in-debtedness of all descriptions, and has done his part toward lifting public sentiment into a purer atmosphere than the Republicans of his State have been accustomed to breathe. \* \* The speech, as a whole, indicated Mr. Harrison's fitness for the best position in the public councils which the State of Indiana has to bestow.

Since this just tribute was paid by the Nation -some years ago-General Harrison has been one of the foremost debaters of all the great political issues of the day, in the Senate and out of it. He has held, with the highest credit, "the best position in the public councils which the State of Indiana has to bestow." has shirked no expression of the political faith that is in him. He has been making a stainless and honorable record, growing in strength, breadth, acquirements and popularity all the time. And, high as he stood ten years ago among the leaders of our politics, he has, since his nomination, developed a faculty for that rarest of achievements, the making of short speeches on all sorts of occasions and themes, that are marvels of condensation, clearness, virile vigor and intellectual fertility. He has originated phrases that rank well with | and Tammany is assuming an interesting phase, those for which Lincoln bad a peculiar genius; he has strengthened the campaign by formulating the Republican facts and arguments in the fewest and fittest words; he has not uttered a sentence that the most hostile criticism could condemn, or turn against his candidacy or the Republican cause. He has drawn to him a series of representative and intelligent delegations from all parts of the Northwest, whose high expectations he has never once dis-

But the old readers of the Nation will not find in its daily edition of to-day a single reference to General Harrison that attributes to him the characteristics of an able, and honored, and con-scientious political leader that the Nation freely conceded to him ten years ago.

The readers of the Mail and Express need no comments on the course of the daily edition of the Nation in the present campaign.

Idle English Workingmen. Philadelphia Manufacturer.

There has been a disposition to dispute the authenticity of extracts from Brirish newspapers showing a depressed condition of business in those islands. But here is a brief utterance made in the House of Commons on Aug. 12, 1888, which clearly indicates the actual state of affairs; and this was taken by the editor of this journal from the report in the London Times of

"Mr. Graham said it was an unpleasant duty to stand up in that House and plead an unpopular cause, but before the House separated he felt bound to remind honorable members of the question of the unemployed, which was one that could not be thrust entirely out of sight. In London, Birmingham and all other great industrial centers there were two extremes of great wealth and great misery. The time would assuredly come, in five, ten or fifteen years, if nothing was done to prevent it. when instead of 50,000 unemployed there would be in London alone 300,000 or 400,000 unemployed persons-not roughs and drunkards, but honese workingmen. It might be that the idea would enter those men's heads-he did not suggest that it should-that they might as well die fighting as starving, and then a great crisis would have to be faced. We were living over a volcano, and things could not be allowed to go

on as at present," This declaration may profitably be studied in the light of other revelations which show that nearly one million honest workmen are idle in that blessed land of free trade and low prices, and it may convey an important lesson to American workingmen at this particular junct-

A Trust Inspired by the Mills Bill. Philadelphia Manufacturer.

We take pleasure in pointing our free-trade friends to the following remarks from the London Spectator of Sept. 22, respecting the formation of a great "sait trust" in England: "A syndicate has been trying to get possession of all the salt mines, and raise eating salt from 2s 6d to 10s a cwt. Its members are ready with three millions, and hope to make of their tax on the poor £800,000 a year. The consequences of

their success, if we may judge from the history of salt taxes in Europe, might be very serious." The Spectator alludes to this enterprise as the "biggest and worst scheme of monopoly yet started in England." The conspiracy was inspired by the Mills bill. The Englishmen took for the deatraction of the American salt manufacture by the adoption of that measure; and for consequent control of the American market by foreigners. When the latter have such control they will severely squeeze American consumers. Let it be noted that this trust is operating in a free-trade country, and that it proposes to seek I veterass.

its victims over here. Let it be noted, further, that, under the existing system, which imposes a duty upon salt, a duty Mr. Mills wishes to abolish, the price of salt to American consum ers has fallen from \$2.35 a barrel, to 1860, to 5 cents a barrel in 1888.

Law in North Cerolina.

Special to New York Tribune. Sepator Vance claims that the people of North Carolina are the most law-abiding people in the world, and to prove it he tells of a newly-ap pointed justice of the peace who, on a public oc casion when a fight seemed immiment, com mand the peace, and preserved it by rushing be tween the two combatants, drawing a knife a foot in length and threatening instant death to the man that should violate the public peace.

Vance's colleague in the Senate, Ransom, does not permit him to get ahead of him in the praises of their State. He gives an instance which illustrates the love of justice which animates the body of North Carolina magistrates, as well as their ingenuity in threading the mazes of the law and arriving at its true meaning and intent. A newly-appointed justice of the peace in one of the eastern counties of North Carolina was trying a civil case of much difficulty, in which the law seemed to be in much doubt. One lawyer contended that the law was dead in favor of his client; the other lawyer was equally positive that the law-was clearly on the other side. The court was in great doubt for a time, but a lucky idea occurred to his mind.

"Gentlemen," said the court, "the facts in this case are well ascertained, but the law seems to be doubtful. The attorneys on each side have stated what the law is. but they do not agree. The court decides that as the facts are established by the oaths of the witnesses, the law must be established in the same manner. The court requires each attorney to swear that the law is what he has asserted it to be." One of the attorneys, Senator Ransom says,

took the required oath without hesuation. The other demurred, and, of course, lost his case."

Potatoes and the Mills Bill.

Utica Herald. The question whether the Mills bill affects the duty on potatoes has been much discussed. Mr. Mills alleges that it does not. It is a fact that, while potatoes were by name put on the free list in the first draft of the bill, they were afterward omitted. But potatoes are vegetables, and they are bulbous roots, and the Mills bill provides that both shall be admitted free of duty. Now, statutes are subject to construction by those who administer them and by the courts. Under the present law potatoes by name pay 15 cents a bushel. But the provision that vegetables, sait or fresh, and bulbous roots shall come in free. may be construed in any port as a later enactment, and so clearly covering potatoes as well as other articles. So, whatever

farmers of our Northern frontiers with an influx of Canadian potatoes free of duty. "Thus the Mills bill is a direct blow at the Northern and Western farmer; while it discriminates in favor of the Southern farmer and planter by laying a duty of 63 per cent. on sugar and a duty of 1001 per cent. on rice, which the Northern and Western farmer must pay, while he gets no protection for his own products. Thus it is evident that the Mills bill is a sectional measure, and means to open the door to free trade, with all its disastrous consequences. Thus it stands the farmer in hand to measure himself by the only means in his power-namely, by the ballot-box in November and by voting against the advocates of this Mills bill free-trade

General Harrison's Good Points.

Wisconsin State Journal. Some of the points in which he [General Harrison] has shown his countrymen that he is deserving of their confidence and support may be particularized as follows. He has proved him-

A man whose training had wonderfully well fitted him for executive work, A man who is himself the best possible representative of the progressive American. A man whose public and private life consist-ently bear out his firm, butt always modest,

Christian profession. A man who believes in constitutional protection, not simply for the sake of protection, but for the sake of American workingmen.

A man who is not a demagague in his heartfelt interest in the laboring classes, for be has always been a poor man, is a poor man to-day, and has always worked bard for a modest liv-

A man who has the backbone to be his own A man who will be a real civil-service reformer, not a sham one, because he says he will beand Benjamin Harrison's word is where the Republican party has put United States bonds-

above suspicion. Do Not Want to Prevent Fraud.

Pittsburg Dispatch. No weaker confessions of unwillingness to head of election frauds could be made than have been by the Democrats in Indiana and New York. In the Western State the refusal of the Democratic committee to join in an organization to prevent fraud was based on the pitiful plea that there were more Republicans than Democrats in the organization, as if for Republicans to prevent fraud would be an attack on the Democratic party. The same idea appears to underlie the refusal of election officers in New York to permit posters, offering rewards for the arrest and conviction of fraudulent voters to be put up near the polls. These two phenomena amount to a practical avowal of the belief that in Indiana and New York election frauds comprise one of the vested interests of Democracy.

Fred Douglass on the New York Outlook. Buffalo Special.

Fred Douglass was asked to-day how be thought this State was going. "Republican. sure," he replied. "In the East the Republicans were never more harmonious. In New York city the fight between the County Democracy licans. The Democrats are all split up, and you ean say that Fred Douglass predicts a majority of 35,000 in this State for Harrison. I see (with a cypical smile) that Buffalo is united for Cleveland. It is very interesting for a man to come to the President's old home and find out that the Democrats are bolting for Harrison every day. Surely the Buffalo people ought to know their own townsman."

A Chinese Democrat.

Portland Oregonian. The only Chinese voter in California, Ah Tuck Lee, who is a native of the State, living in Monterey, where he was born, is a Democrat, and will vote for Cleveland and Thurman. As an evidence that he is knowingly a Democrat and supports the party which he thinks friendliest to his race, it may be remarked that he is more intelligent and better educated than the average white voter. Besides Chinese, he fluently speaks English and Spanish.

Don Dickinson's Political Trust. Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Boston Journal says: "For the past twenty years we have not had so many complaints of the mails during any whole year as during the past sixty days." The trouble is not confined to the East. The United States mails, just now, in all departments, are engaged in the distribution of Democratic campaign literature. After the election it is to be hoped the public ousiness will be resumed.

Our Production of Woolen Goods.

San Francisco Chronicle. When some gibbering tree-trader tells you that the tariff on wool has retarded the development of the woolen manufacturing business. ask him to explain how it happens that the United States annually manufactures about 33 per cent. more woolen goods than Great Britain. the nation which most free-traders erroneously assume is the leading woolen-manufacturing pa

It Means Business.

There has not been a campaign in years which ngaged the active personal interest of so many representative business men as the present. It a business men's campaign, and it is being conducted on business principles. The business men mean business.

The Great Vetoer at Work.

Albany Journal. While General Harrison was paying a glowing tribute to the valor of the Union soldiers in his speech at Indianapolis, yesterday, President Cleveland was sending to Congress a dozen vetoes of trifling pension bills. Comment is un-

It Is the Silent Vote That Counts. Kansas City Journal. A Harrison and Morton Club whose member-

ship is limited to deaf mutes has been organized in New York. As has been remarked before, it is the silent vote that counts. John L. Will Reduce the Surplus.

The annual production of whisky will not be

reduced, as John L. Sullivan is getting well and will require the usual supply.

Will Vote for Harrison. Chicago Inter Ocean.

There are 65,000 new voters in Indiana—many

sons of veteraus, too. We can trust the sons o